

IN THE CLAIMS:

**Please amend the claims as follows:**

1. (currently amended) A method for decorating and installing a cementitious substrate, the method comprising:

selecting a base color scheme for a plurality of substrates formed of a cementitious material;

selecting an accent color scheme of colors distinct from the base color scheme;

providing the plurality substrates, each having the base color scheme, a substrate width in a lateral direction, a length in a longitudinal direction orthogonal to the lateral direction, and a top surface, the top surface having an exposed portion and a covered portion;

providing another cementitious material comprising water, pigment, cement, and aggregate proportioned to ~~not flow as a liquid~~ have substantially zero slump when applied on the top surface;

applying before curing, by impact directed substantially exclusively toward and onto the exposed portion of the top surface of each substrate of the plurality of substrates, a distribution of globules of the other cementitious material deforming to form medallions as accents, colored in the accent color scheme, the distribution varying substantially randomly in lateral width along the longitudinal direction;

the applying, further comprising forming the medallions in shape and height substantially exclusively by impact of the other cementitious material striking at least one of the top surface and other medallions previously formed on the top surface;

curing each substrate and corresponding medallions simultaneously, leaving the medallions bonded onto the top surface and extending above the top surface a distance controlled by the impact and the proportion of water, cement, and aggregate; and

installing the plurality of substrates, after curing as a roof covering with the exposed

portions of some of the plurality of substrates overlapping the covered portions of others of the plurality of substrates.

2. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising texturing the top surface of each substrate to produce a substantially random pattern before applying the accent medallions.

3. (currently amended) The method of claim 1 wherein each substrate comprises cement and aggregate having a ~~comparatively low to~~ proportionality with water selected to create substantially zero slump, and the other cementitious material has a ~~low to~~ substantially zero slump controlled by mixing water with cement and aggregate in a ratio of from about one part cement for about four parts aggregate to about one part cement for about 0.25 parts aggregate.

4. (canceled)

5. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein each substrate contains at least two colors of substantially the same cementitious material.

6. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the materials forming the base color scheme are mixed comparatively finely to form color variegations within substantially each substrate.

7. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 further comprising mixing the materials in the base color scheme comparatively grossly to provide variegation primarily from substrate to

substrate within the plurality of substrates.

8. (original) The method of claim 1 further comprising providing a base color scheme having at least one color distinct from the accent color scheme.

9. (original) The method of claim 1 further comprising selecting a base color scheme having at least two colors distinct from each other.

10. (original) The method of claim 1 further comprising selecting a base color scheme having at least one color corresponding to a neutral hue and corresponding to natural stone.

11. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 further comprising selecting an accent color scheme having at least one color distinct from the base color scheme.

12. (original) The method of claim 1 further comprising selecting a base color scheme having at least one color corresponding to a natural aging event.

13. (original) The method of claim 1 further comprising selecting an accent color scheme having at least one color distinct from the base color scheme.

14. (original) The method of claim 1 further comprising selecting an accent color scheme having at least two colors distinct from colors of the base color scheme.

15-16. (canceled)

17. (original) The method of claim 1 further comprising selecting the base color scheme by selecting colors corresponding to moss and lichens.

18. (original) The method of claim 1 further comprising selecting the accent color scheme by selecting colors substantially corresponding to naturally occurring colors of biota.

19. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 further comprising selecting the accent color scheme by selecting colors substantially corresponding to naturally occurring hues of biota local to the location of installing.

20. (original) The method of claim 1 further comprising selecting the accent color scheme by selecting colors corresponding to moss and lichens.

21. (original) The method of claim 1 further comprising selecting an accent color scheme by selecting colors naturally occurring as a result of mineral deposits in stone.

22. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the medallions are formulated of a cementitious material containing cement, water, and aggregate.

23. (original) The method of claim 22 wherein the proportions of constituents within the accent medallion are in the range of from about one part cement for about four parts aggregate to about one part cement for about 0.25 parts aggregate.

24. (original) The method of claim 23 wherein the proportion of cement to aggregate is substantially one part cement for about two parts aggregate.

25. (original) The method of claim 24 wherein the cement is Portland cement.

26. (original) The method of claim 24 wherein the aggregate is sand.

27. (original) The method of claim 26 wherein the sand is masonry sand.

28. (original) The method of claim 22, wherein the cementitious material further comprises from about five percent to about twenty-five percent pigment.

29. (canceled)

30. (cancelled)

31. (original) The method of claim 22 where in the ratio of cement to aggregate is in a ratio of from about 0.25 to about four.

32. (original) The method of claim 31 wherein the ratio of cement to aggregate is in a ratio of from about 0.25 to about two.

33. (original) The method of claim 32 wherein the ratio of cement to aggregate is about 0.5.

34. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the medallions are applied within from about one second to about thirty minutes after formation of each substrate.

35. (previously presented) The method of claim 34 wherein the medallions are applied within a time from about one second to about twenty minutes after formation of each substrate.

36. (previously presented) The method of claim 35 wherein the medallions are applied within a time from about one second to about ten minutes after formation of each substrate.

37. (previously presented) The method of claim 36 wherein the medallions are applied within a time from about one second to about less than eight minutes after formation of each substrate.

38. (previously presented) The method of claim 37 wherein the medallions are applied within a time from about one second to about less than two minutes after formation of each substrate.

39. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the medallions are applied within a time selected to provide fully integrated cohesion between the medallions and each substrate.

40. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the medallions are applied within a time selected to provide substantially integrated cohesion between the medallions and

each substrate.

41. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the medallions are formed of a cementitious material having a liquid content selected to provide a previously determined depth of elevation variation between each substrate and the medallion.

42. (original) The method of claim 41 wherein the depth corresponds substantially to the texture of biota.

43. (previously presented) The method of claim 42 wherein the depth corresponds to biota corresponding to a location of installing.

44. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising texturing the top surface of each substrate in a pattern having a substantially random orientation selected from the group consisting of linear, arcuate, angular, and a combination thereof.

45. (previously presented) The method of claim 44 wherein the random orientation forms an acute angle with a longitudinal direction of a substrate of the plurality of substrates.

46. (previously presented) The method of claim 44 wherein the random orientation forms an obtuse angle with respect to a longitudinal direction of a substrate of the plurality of substrates.

47. (original) The method of claim 44 wherein the random orientation forms a combination of two or more of a linear pattern, arcuate pattern, and angular pattern.

48. (previously presented) The method of claim 44 wherein at least one of the direction and accent color scheme is selected by a producer of a substrate of the plurality of substrates.

49. (previously presented) The method of claim 44 wherein at least one of the direction and accent color scheme is selected by the designer of a substrate of the plurality of substrates.

50. (previously presented) The method of claim 44 wherein at least one of the direction and accent color scheme is selected by the architect responsible for the roof covering.

51. (previously presented) The method of claim 44 wherein at least one of the direction and accent color scheme is selected by a user of the plurality of substrates.

52. (previously presented) The method of claim 44 wherein texturing comprises manually brushing a substrate of the plurality of substrates.

53. (previously presented) The method of claim 44 wherein texturing comprises automatically and mechanically brushing a substrate of the plurality of substrates by a mechanical device.

54. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein at least one color in the base color scheme corresponds to at least one of carbonate deposits, lime deposits, soil deposits, weathered cement, weathered aggregate, iron oxide deposits, metal oxide deposits, biota propagation, and chemical reaction of another color of material in the base color scheme.



55. (original) The method of claim 54 wherein the biota propagated are selected from at least one of moss, lichens, algae, and fungi.

56. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein at least one color in the accent color scheme is selected to correspond to substantially a color selected from the group consisting of carbonate deposits, lime deposits, soil deposits, dust deposits, weathered aggregate, weathered cement, metal oxide, a local mineral, a chemical reaction of a base material, and biota propagation.

57. (original) The method of claim 56 wherein the biota propagated are selected from moss, lichens, fungi, algae, plants, symbiotic pairs of organisms, and symbiotic groups of organisms.

58. (original) The method of claim 56 wherein the biota are selected from an advanced, developed, slowly growing organism.

59. (original) The method of claim 58 wherein the biota are selected from organisms local to the location of use of the substrate.

60. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the accent color scheme corresponds to at least one of the group consisting of pale green, dark green, brown, yellowish brown, yellow, iridescent green, greenish black, and black.

61. (canceled)

62. (currently amended) A method comprising:

molding a plurality of roofing tiles in an uncured cementitious material, each tile of the plurality of roofing tiles having a tile width extending in a lateral direction, a tile length extending in a longitudinal direction orthogonal to the lateral direction, and a top surface comprising an exposed portion and a covered portion;

selecting an accent color scheme substantially corresponding to naturally occurring hues of biota;

throwing by hand onto substantially exclusively the exposed portion of each tile before curing, a substantially random distribution of globules of another cementitious material having substantially zero slump and, upon impact, deforming to form medallions as accents, colored in the accent color scheme, contacting directly and substantially exclusively the exposed portion of the uncured cementitious material, the distribution varying substantially randomly in lateral width along the longitudinal direction and the medallions varying substantially randomly in mass and height along the longitudinal direction;

curing each tile and corresponding medallions simultaneously, leaving the medallions bonded onto the top surface and extending above the top surface; and

installing the plurality of roofing tiles, after curing, on a roof with the exposed portions of some of the plurality of roofing tiles overlapping the covered portions of others of the plurality of roofing tiles.

63. (currently amended) A method comprising:

forming a tile by extruding a top surface thereof in a pre-determined, constant, cross-sectional shape, the substrate having a base color scheme, a permanently uncovered portion, a covered portion, and formed of a cementitious material;

selecting an accent color scheme of colors distinct from the base color scheme;

mixing another cementitious material comprising water, cement, and aggregate by selecting the amounts thereof having substantially zero slump, in order to effectively limit spreading of the cementitious material to substantially exclusively movement in response to the momentum of impact thereof at the top surface;

hand throwing against the permanently uncovered portion, before curing, the other cementitious material, pigmented by a first color of the colors of the accent color scheme, by directing simultaneously theretoward masses of the other cementitious material randomly sized;

forming medallions, by the masses, upon impact of the masses at the top surface;

the forming, further comprising distributing the medallions in a substantially random distribution of size and location about a portion of the permanently uncovered portion;

the forming, wherein each the of medallions adopts a shape and height substantially exclusively controlled by the impact thereof at one of the top surface and another medallion on the top surface;

repeating the hand throwing and forming, by simultaneously directing masses of the other cementitious material, pigmented by a second color of the colors of the accent color scheme;

curing together the substrate and the medallions, leaving the medallions bonded onto the top surface and extending thereabove the same shape and height adopted immediately upon impact; and

installing the tile in an overlapping arrangement having the permanently uncovered portion

exposed.